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IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Page 1, after the title and before the subheading "Field of the Invention", insert the following paragraph:

The application is a divisional of application Serial No. 09/815,276 filed March 23, 2001, now allowed.

Page 4, fourth full paragraph (line 22) to Page 11, line 5, please amend as follows:

In order to achieve the above object, a disk drive system according to ~~claim~~aspect 1 of the present invention comprises: an actuator having a head arm mounted with a slider having a head element for recording data in a disk recording medium and reading the recorded data, unloading the head arm to a parking position and loading the head arm from the parking position such that the slider comes close to a surface of the disk recording medium; an inertial arm rotatably supported, engaging the actuator when the head arm is in or near the parking position and releasing the engagement with the actuator when the head arm is in or near a position close to the disk recording medium; and energizing means for holding a position of the inertial arm in a position where

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the engagement with the actuator is released. Even if a rotational shock is externally applied when the actuator remains in the parking position, moment of rotation is applied on each of the actuator and inertial arm in the same direction and the actuator and inertial arm mutually restrain their operations at an engaging part. Accordingly, oscillation of the actuator to a data area can be avoided. Further, when loading, the position of the inertial arm is held by the energizing means in the position where the engagement with the actuator is released, and the release of the engagement and mode of operation of the engagement between the actuator and inertial arm when loading/unloading can be surely achieved.

In the disk drive system according to ~~claim~~aspect 2 of the present invention, the actuator and the inertial arm in ~~claim~~aspect 1 have balanced mass with respect to respective centers of rotation.

In the disk drive system according to ~~claim~~aspect 3 of the present invention, a ratio of inertia of the actuator and the inertial arm in ~~claim~~aspect 1 is equal to a ratio of a distance from the center of rotation of the actuator to an engaging part and a distance from the center of rotation of the inertial arm to the engaging part.

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A disk drive system according to ~~claim~~aspect 4 of the present invention comprises: an actuator having a head arm mounted with a slider having a head element for recording data in a disk recording medium and reading the recorded data, unloading the head arm to a parking position and loading the head arm from the parking position such that the slider comes close to a surface of the disk recording medium; an inertial arm rotatably supported, engaging the actuator when the head arm is in or near the parking position, releasing the engagement with the actuator when the head arm is in or near the position close to the disk recording medium and having a wind receiver for receiving a force of air flow produced by rotation of the disk recording medium. Even if a rotational shock is externally applied when the actuator remains in the parking position, moment of rotation is applied on each of the actuator and inertial arm in the same direction and the actuator and inertial arm mutually restrain their operations at an engaging part. Accordingly, oscillation of the actuator to a data area can be avoided. Further, when loading, the wind receiver receives the force of air flow produced by the rotation of the disk recording medium so that the force is always applied on the inertial arm in a direction of releasing the engagement with the actuator. Therefore, the

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position of the inertia arm is held without the energizing means according to ~~claim~~-aspect 1, and the release of the engagement and mode of operation of the engagement between the actuator and inertial arm when loading/unloading can be surely achieved.

In the disk drive system according to ~~claim~~-aspect 5 of the present invention, the actuator and the inertial arm in ~~claim~~-aspect 4 have balanced mass with respect to respective centers of rotation.

In the disk drive system according to ~~claim~~-aspect 6 of the present invention, a ratio of inertia of the actuator and the inertial arm in ~~claim~~-aspect 4 is equal to a ratio of a distance from the center of rotation of the actuator to an engaging part and a distance from the center of rotation of the inertial arm to the engaging part.

A disk drive system according to ~~claim~~-aspect 7 of the present invention comprises: an actuator having a head arm mounted with a slider having a head element for recording data in a disk recording medium and reading the recorded data, unloading the head arm to a parking position and loading the head arm from the parking position such that the slider comes close to a surface of the disk recording medium; an inertial arm rotatably supported, engaging the actuator when the head arm is in or near

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the parking position and releasing engagement with the actuator when the head arm is in or near the position close to the disk recording medium; first holding means for holding a position of the inertial arm in a position where engagement with the actuator is released; and second holding means for holding the actuator or inertial arm in the parking position. Providing the second holding means for holding the actuator or inertial arm permits always holding the position of the actuator against a slight shock which occurs in the parking position. Namely, oscillation of the actuator to a data area can be avoided even when the slight shock is applied against which the inertial arm does not operate.

More specifically, even if a rotational shock is externally applied when the actuator remains in the parking position, moment of rotation is applied on each of the actuator and inertial arm in the same direction and the actuator and inertial arm mutually restrain their operations at an engaging part. Further, when loading, the position of the inertia arm is held by the first holding means with the engagement between the actuator and inertial arm remaining released. Moreover, when the actuator remains in the parking position, the position of the actuator is held by the second holding means.

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In the disk drive system according to ~~claim~~-aspect 8 of the present invention, the actuator and the inertial arm in ~~claim~~ aspect 7 have balanced mass with respect to respective centers of rotation.

In the disk drive system according to ~~claim~~-aspect 9 of the present invention, a ratio of the inertia of the actuator and the inertial arm in ~~claim~~-aspect 7 is equal to a ratio of a distance from the center of rotation of the actuator to an engaging part and a distance from the center of rotation of the inertial arm to the engaging part.

A disk drive system according to ~~claim~~-aspect 10 of the present invention comprises: an actuator having a head arm mounted with a slider having a head element for recording data in a disk recording medium and reading the recorded data, unloading the head arm to a parking position and loading the head arm from the parking position such that the slider comes close to a surface of the disk recording medium; an inertial arm rotatably supported, engaging the actuator when the head arm is in or near the parking position and releasing engagement with the actuator when the head arm is in or near the position close to the disk recording medium; and first holding means for holding a position of the inertial arm in a position where the engagement with the

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actuator is released, and in the parking position, a line connecting the center of rotation and a mass center of gravity of the actuator makes an acute angle with a line connecting the center of rotation and a mass center of gravity of the inertial arm, which can substantially equalize a direction of moment of rotation by linear acceleration applied on each of the actuator and inertial arm. Accordingly, not only a rotational shock but also the operation of the actuator relative to the linear acceleration applied on the mass center of gravity can be restrained, and even if the rotational shock is applied when the actuator remains in the parking position, the moment of rotation is applied on each of the actuator and inertial arm in the same direction. Further, even if a linear shock is applied on the mass center of gravity, the moment of rotation applied on each of the actuator and inertial arm has substantially the same direction. Therefore, the actuator and inertial arm mutually restrain their operations at an engaging part against any shock and oscillation of the actuator to the data area can be avoided.

In the disk drive system according to ~~claim~~aspect 11 of the present invention, a ratio of the inertia of the actuator and the inertial arm in ~~claim~~aspect 10 is equal to a ratio of a distance from the center of rotation of the actuator to an engaging part

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and a distance from the center of rotation of the inertial arm to the engaging part.

A disk drive system according to ~~claim~~aspect 12 of the present invention comprises: an actuator having a head arm mounted with a slider having a head element for recording data in a disk recording medium and reading the recorded data, unloading the head arm to a parking position and loading the head arm from the parking position such that the slider comes close to a surface of the disk recording medium; an inertial arm rotatably supported, engaging the actuator when the head arm is in or near the parking position and releasing engagement with the actuator when the head arm is in or near a position close to the disk recording medium; first holding means for holding a position of the inertial arm in the position where the engagement with the actuator is released; and second holding means for holding the actuator or inertial arm in the parking position, and in the parking position, a line connecting a center of rotation and a mass center of gravity of the actuator makes an acute angle with a line connecting a center of rotation and a mass center of gravity of the inertial arm, and oscillation of the actuator to the data area can be avoided with respect to both of a slight

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rotational shock against which the inertial arm does not operate and a linear shock.

More specifically, even if the rotational shock is applied when the actuator remains in the parking position, moment of rotation is applied on each of the actuator and inertial arm in the same direction. Even if the linear shock is applied on the mass center of gravity, the moment of rotation applied on each of the actuator and inertial arm has substantially the same direction. Therefore, the actuator and inertial arm mutually restrain their operations at an engaging part against any shock.

Further, when loading, the position of the inertia arm is held by the first holding means with the engagement between the actuator and inertial arm remaining released. Moreover, even if the slight rotational shock is externally applied when the actuator remains in the parking position, the position of the actuator is held by the second holding means.

In the disk drive system according to ~~claim~~aspect 13 of the present invention, a ratio of the inertia of the actuator and the inertial arm in ~~claim~~aspect 12 is equal to a ratio of a distance from the center of rotation of the actuator to an engaging part and a distance from the center of rotation of the inertial arm to the engaging part.